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ПОЯСНИТЕЛЬНАЯ ЗАПИСКА

Целью пособия является приобретение и закрепление студентами навыков практического общения на английском языке, актуализация лексико-грамматического материала, развитие умений вести беседу и делать сообщения по устным темам.

Пособие состоит из четырех разделов. Каждый раздел – самостоятельный лингвометодический комплекс, систематизирующий материал по основным языковым параметрам и видам речевой деятельности и состоящий из следующих частей:

- тематического словаря;
- основного текста и заданий к нему;
- комплекса коммуникативных упражнений на активизацию языкового материала;
- речевых заданий, совершенствующих навыки монологической и диалогической речи по обсуждаемой теме;
- дополнительных текстов и заданий к ним для углубления коммуникативной компетенции обучаемых в рамках заданной проблематики.

Весь материал, включенный в каждый раздел, тематически выдержан, что способствует более глубокому и всестороннему усвоению темы.

Данное пособие поможет студентам усвоить лексику и речевые образцы, необходимые для практического владения языком, а также совершенствовать навыки устной речи.

UNIT I. ENGLISH – A LANGUAGE OF THE WORLD

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

language (n)	foreign (a)
memory (n)	popular (a)
practice (n)	fluently (adv)
meaning (n)	international (a)
dictionary (n)	mother tongue
interpreter (n)	social English
native (a)	make a note
official (a)	do smth. right
use (v)	do smth. wrong
spell (v)	find smth. helpful
study (v)	master a language
teach (v)	keep your English up
learn (v)	brush up English
revise (v)	read books in the original
practise (v)	find smth hard
interpret (v)	borrow (v)
translate (v)	speak English fluently

Exercises

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the new words:

1. *Learning* a *foreign language* is not an easy thing.
2. *Practice* helps us to *memorize* new words.
3. Usually people try to guess the *meaning* of words they don't *know* from their context.
4. Very often students look words up in the *dictionary*.
5. English is the most *popular foreign language* in our country.
6. To *interpret* is to *translate* immediately into another *language* what someone is saying.
7. Can you *interpret* the *meaning* of the word?
8. He *knows* English well and often works as an *interpreter*.
9. You will never *learn* to speak English fluently if you don't *practise*.
10. English *borrowed* a lot of words from other *languages*.
11. Students must always *revise* grammar rules.
12. Learning *social English* is very useful.
13. 750 million people all over the world *use* English.

14. You should *practise* English as much as possible if you want to improve your *language*.

II. Find equivalents for:

to make a note of smth.	овладеть языком
to do smth. right	испытывать трудности
to brush up English	считать что-либо полезным
to find smth. helpful	поддерживать язык на уровне
to master a language	делать что-либо правильно
to keep your English up	улучшить (освежить) знания английского языка
to find smth. hard	записывать что-либо

III. Write the words in English:

словарь, переводить (устно), запоминать, родной язык, практиковаться, изучать, овладеть, практика, значение, иностранный, бегло, учить (преподавать), использовать, интересоваться.

IV. Make up sentences of your own using the words from exercise III and word-combinations from exercise II.

V. Put prepositions where necessary:

1. Please help him, he is not coping ... the translation.
2. Can I ask you a question?
3. What do you feel ... learning two or three foreign languages?
4. How many new words can you learn ... a time?
5. It is very useful to learn things ... heart.
6. There are many borrowings ... English ... other languages.
7. Students always make notes ... new words that they find in a text.
8. When we talk to Englishmen we practise ... our English.
9. Are you happy ... the way you are taught English?
10. Students never have a problem ... memorizing new words, but a lot ... them find it hard.

VI. Complete the sentences:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I'm afraid I have a problem | writing ... |
| | learning ... |
| | reading ... |
| | understanding ... |
| | memorizing ... |
| | finding ... |
| | with ... |

	hard to ...
	easy ...
2. A lot of students find it	helpful ...
	interesting ...
	boring ...

	learning ...
	translating ...
3. What do you feel about	going ...
	using ...
	doing ...

VII. Memorize the following phrases in English and Russian:

What do you feel about ...?	Что ты думаешь по поводу ... ?
to find smth. hard	испытывать трудности в чем-либо
I have no problem learning words.	Я без труда заучиваю слова.
a few words at a time	несколько слов за один раз
to cope with	справляться с чем-либо
far more difficult	гораздо труднее

VIII. Translate into English:

1. Мне очень нравится английский язык.
2. Я изучал язык в школе в течение шести лет.
3. В этом году я поступил в университет и продолжаю изучать иностранный язык.
4. На уроках английского мы читаем тексты как в оригинале, так и адаптированные.
5. Мы часто переводим их с русского на английский и наоборот, делаем упражнения, пишем тесты.
6. Кроме того, мы слушаем записи на английском языке, смотрим видеофильмы.
7. Невозможно говорить хорошо по-английски, если вы не знаете грамматические правила, поэтому мы часто повторяем их.
8. К сожалению, я пока не очень хорошо знаю английский язык, но я приложу все усилия, чтобы усовершенствовать его.
9. Я бы хотел заниматься в будущем в следующих направлениях: маркетинг и реклама, что просто невозможно без иностранного языка.

READING FOR DISCUSSION

I. Read the text and try to answer the questions:

1. Why we learn English?
2. Where we use it?
3. Where and by whom it is spoken?

An English-speaking World

In almost every country people learn and master a foreign language. And in most countries that language is English.

Nowadays, 750 million people all over the world use English. About 350 million people speak English as their first or native language in countries such as Great Britain, Canada, the USA, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India.

In over 60 countries people use English as a second or official language. Of all the world languages English is one of the richest. At the end of the 20th century English is more widely spoken and written, than any other language has ever been.

With the development of computer technology and the explosion of information, English has become the language of the planet, the first truly global language. People want to know it because it is an international means of communication. Three quarters of the world's mail and its telexes and telegrammes are in English. More than half of the world's scientific periodicals and eighty per cent of the information in the world's computers are also in English.

English is the main language of the business world, of international travel, airports and air-traffic control, of electronics and computer technology. It is the language of sports: the official language of the Olympics.

Learning a foreign language is not an easy thing. It is a long and slow process that it takes a lot of time and patience. People can learn rules for grammar and pronunciation and also for vocabulary, but the most difficult feature of any language is perhaps learning the elements for which there are no written rules – for example “social English”. This means learning about expected ways of behaviour, knowing what sort of English to use in different situations, formal and informal and how to understand what is said, all that is so easy and natural in your mother tongue. But to know English today is absolutely necessary for every educated person, for a good specialist.

II. Say if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false statements:

1. Nowadays, 350 million people all over the world use English.
2. People use English as a second or official language in over 60 countries.
3. Of all 3,000 languages in the world English is one of the richest.
4. Learning a foreign language is an easy thing.
5. German is the language of sports.
6. English is the main language of the business world, of international travel and computer technology.
7. People speak English as their native language only in Great Britain.
8. In almost every country people learn and master a foreign language.

III. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. About 350 million people speak English as their first or native language in countries such as ...
2. In over 60 countries people use English as ...
3. Of all the world languages English is one ...
4. People want to know English because ...
5. In almost every country people learn and master ...
6. Learning a foreign language is not ...
7. Learning a foreign language takes a lot of ...
8. To know English today is absolutely necessary for ...

IV. Read the text again and find English equivalents to the following:

овладеть, адаптированный, международный, средство общения, иностранный язык, терпение, родной язык, образованный, изучать, произношение, черта, английский для общения.

V. Read some facts from the history of English and be ready to answer the questions:

When Julius Caesar (ʃiːzə) landed in Britain nearly two thousand years ago, English did not exist. Five hundred years later, in the 5th century, English was already spoken by the people who inhabited Great Britain but they were not many, and their English was not the language we know today. Nearly a thousand years later, at the end of the 16th century, when William Shakespeare created his works, English was the native language of about 6 million Englishmen. At that time English was not used anywhere else except Great Britain.

Questions:

1. Who spoke English two thousand years ago when Julius Caesar landed in Britain?
2. Was the 5th century English like English today?
3. How many people spoke English in Shakespeare's times?

SPEECH PRACTICE**I. Answer the questions:**

1. How long have you been learning English?
2. Have you ever tried to learn English on your own (reading books, watching educational programmes, videos and films in English, taking an English course, etc.)?
3. Which of these ways of learning a foreign language do you find most effective? Why?
4. How much time do you think a person should learn a foreign language?
5. Do you think it is possible to know a second language as well as native speakers do?
6. Why are you learning English? Do you find it interesting? Hard? Useful?
7. Why do people learn foreign languages?
8. How are you planning to use English in future?

II. Discuss the suggested situations:

1. Two students from different universities are talking about the way they are taught English. One of them is very happy about her English classes, the other is not.
2. A student from Britain and a student from our country are talking about their foreign language classes.
(The British student is learning Russian).
3. Two students are discussing the reasons why a lot of people all over the world learn English.

III. Say true, false or don't know. Correct the false statements:

1. English spoken in the USA and Australia doesn't differ from English spoken in Great Britain.
2. There are many borrowed words in English.
3. There are three English-speaking countries in the world.
4. English has a vocabulary of about 500,000 words.

5. All dictionaries are always made in two languages.
6. You can learn English only if you live in an English-speaking country.
7. There are 32 letters in the English alphabet.
8. English is the most popular foreign language.

IV. Complete the dialogue and role-play it:

A: Where and when did you begin learning English?

B: ...

A: What do you find most useful about learning English?

B: ...

A: Have you read any English books?

B: ...

A: Do you think reading in English is useful?

B: ...

A: Do you use dictionaries to look up words you don't know?

B: ...

A: As for me, I always use dictionaries I find it helpful.

V. Make up dialogues in pairs. Explain why people want to know English. Here are some of the ideas:

It's fun.

I like English songs.

I like reading in English.

I like speaking English.

My friends are learning English.

I want to go to Britain or the USA some day.

My parents want me to do it.

I want to travel and meet a lot of people.

I would like to read English and American books in the original.

I want to use English in my future job.

I want to use computer programmes in English.

VI. Explain why:

English has become the language of the planet;

it is one of the richest languages;

people who speak English have better job opportunities;

it's important to learn grammar rules;

we use dictionaries to learn a foreign language;

correct pronunciation and intonation are important in learning English.

VII. Read and remember:

- The oldest written language is Egyptian, which is 5,000 years old.
- India has the most languages (845).
- Cambodian has 72 letters.
- English has 20 vowel sounds and only 6 vowel letters.
- English has the largest vocabulary, with about 500,000 words and 300,000 technical terms.
- The shortest sentence in English containing all the 26 letters of the alphabet is “Pack my box with five dozen liquor jugs”.
- There is no word in the English language rhyming with “orange”.
- A polyglot is a person speaking or using many languages. One of the famous polyglots was Cardinal Giuseppe Mezzofanti (XVIII–IX), who used 58 languages and was familiar with a total of 114 languages and dialects.

VIII. Read and discuss the following questions with a partner:

1. What type of things do you find easy/difficult to remember? Think of telephone numbers, languages, etc.
2. Do you think you have a stronger spatial memory or a stronger visual memory?
3. Do you agree that computers are making our memories worse?

A MINUTE FOR A JOKE

Still Not Perfect

A small schoolboy often wrote: “I have went” instead of “I have gone”. At last his teacher said:

“You must stay after school this afternoon and write “I have gone” a hundred times. Then you will remember it”.

When the teacher came back he found a letter from the boy on his desk. It said: “Dear Sir, I have wrote “I have gone” a hundred times, and now I have went. *Tom Smith*”.

A Parrot’s Answer

“He’s a very good talker”, said the man in the shop when he sold me the parrot. But when I brought the parrot home, it didn’t say a word. So I decided to teach it.

I began with “Hallo”. I thought that the word wasn’t difficult and so the parrot could learn it easily.

“Hallo, hallo, hallo, hallo!” said I standing in front of the parrot. The parrot put its head under its head wings and said nothing.

“Hallo, hallo, hallo!” The parrot still said nothing.

“Hallo, hallo, HALLO!” I shouted, becoming more and more angry. At last the parrot looked up. “Number engaged”, it said and put its head back under its wing.

From “Spoken English and Broken English”

By G. Bernard Shaw

A Joke

...I am now going to address myself especially to my foreign hearers.

...If you are learning English because you intend to travel in England and wish to be understood there, do not try to speak English perfectly because, if you do, no one will understand you.

...Though there is no such thing as perfectly correct English, there is presentable English which we call “Good English”, but in London nine hundred and ninety nine out of every thousand people not only speak bad English but speak even that very badly. You may say that even if they do not speak English well themselves they at least understand it when it is well spoken. They can when the speaker is English; but when the speaker is a foreigner, the better he speaks, the harder it is to understand him. No foreigner can ever stress the syllable and make the voice rise and fall in question and answer, assertion and denial, in refusal and consent, in enquiry or information exactly as a native does. Therefore the first thing you have to do is to speak with a strong foreign accent, and speak broken English: that is, English without any grammar. Then every English person to whom you speak will at once know that you are a foreigner, and try to understand and be ready to help you.

He will not expect you to be polite and to use elaborate grammatical phrases. He will be interested in you because you are a foreigner, and pleased by his own cleverness in making out your meaning and being able to tell you what you want to know. If you say “will you have the goodness, sir, to direct me to the railway terminus at Charing Cross”, pronouncing all the vowels and consonants beautifully, he will not understand you, and will suspect you of being a beggar or a confidence trickster. But if you shout “please! Charing Cross! Which way!” you will have no difficulty. Half a dozen people will immediately overwhelm you with directions.

Even in private intercourse with cultivated people you must not speak too well. Apply this to your attempts to learn foreign languages, and never try to speak them too well. And do not be afraid to travel. You will be surprised to find how little you need to know or how badly you may pronounce. Even among English people to speak too well is a pedantic affectation. In a foreigner it is something worse than affectation; it is an insult to the native who cannot understand his own language when it is too well spoken. That is all I can tell you...

READING FOR INFORMATION

I. Read the text and try to remember as much as you can.

English language

Though there are almost three thousand languages in the world, English is the most universal. It is the official language in over forty countries. It is the most used language in international business, science and medicine.

Even in the countries where English is not the first language, a number of English words are used. Hundreds of words borrowed from English can now be found in other languages such as soda, hotel, golf, tennis, jeans, OK, baseball, and airport. Many words are used just as they are. Others are changed to make them more like the native language, easier to say and remember.

English is everywhere. It is on signs, clothing, soft drinks and other goods around the world. In spite of the popularity of the English words and phrases, they are not always welcome. Some people think that the use of English words is dangerous for the purity of their native language. Some countries tried to eliminate English as their official language in order to save their native tongue.

Some people believe that English should be the international language. They believe that business would run more smoothly if everyone spoke the same language.

Some language experts think that many languages are disappearing. In some parts of the world, only a few people are left who can speak their native language. In Ireland, for example, there are only a few areas where people speak Gaelic, the native Irish language.

Languages have changed and disappeared throughout the history. This change is inevitable. Because people have very strong feelings about the importance of their native language, we probably will not have English as a universal language in the near future. It is certain, however, that English words

will continue to pop up everywhere, whether some people like it or not. It is also certain that English will be the language of business, diplomacy and international relations. Most educated people speak English fluently.

Topical Vocabulary

universal	универсальный
an official language	официальный язык
the most used language	наиболее используемый язык
to speak English as a mother tongue	говорить на английском как на родном языке
to be borrowed from	заимствовать из
the popularity of	популярность чего-либо
to be dangerous for the purity of	быть опасным для чистоты (языка)
to eliminate English as their official language	устранить английский как национальный язык
to save one's native tongue	спасти свой родной язык
the international language	международный язык
to run smoothly	протекать, проходить гладко
a language expert	лингвист
to speak one's native language	говорить на родном языке
to disappear throughout the history	исчезать с течением времени
inevitable	неизбежный
to pop up	возникать, появляться
diplomacy	дипломатия
international relations	международные отношения
educated people	образованные люди
to speak English fluently	говорить по-английски бегло
to introduce an artificial international language	ввести искусственный международный язык
Esperanto	эсперанто
to fail	провалиться

II. Answer the questions:

1. How can you prove that the English language is the most universal one?
2. In what ways does the English language influence other languages?
3. Why do some people think that English is dangerous for their native languages?

4. Why do some people believe that English should be the international language?
5. Why do language experts think that some languages are disappearing?
6. Why will the international language probably be English, and not an artificial language?

III. Translate into English:

1. Английский – наиболее универсальный язык.
2. Английский – официальный язык во многих странах, наиболее употребляемый язык в бизнесе и науке и родной язык более чем 400 миллионов людей.
3. Слова, которые заимствуются из английского языка, могут использоваться в том же виде.
4. Некоторые слова, заимствованные из английского языка, изменяются.
5. Чтобы сохранить чистоту родного языка, в некоторых странах пытались устранить английский язык как официальный язык.
6. Лингвисты считают, что исчезновение многих языков неизбежно.

UNIT II. THE BRITISH IN THEIR PRIVATE LIFE

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

cottage (n)	detached house
bungalow (n)	semi-detached house
landlord (n)	terraced house
landlady(n)	country house
interest (n)	block of flats
mortgage (n)	rented house
privacy (n)	building society
income (n)	local authorities
rent (n)	borrow money
villa (n)	live independently
loan (n)	be in need
rent (v)	make a loan
enjoy (v)	comfortable (a)
move (v)	convenient (a)
share (v)	private (a)

Exercises

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the new words and word combinations:

1. A *terraced house* is part of a line of houses that are all joined together.
2. A *detached house* stands alone and is not joined to any other building.
3. A *semi-detached* house is joined to another house on one side.
4. A *block of flats* is a tall modern building that is divided into flats.
5. A *cottage* is a small house in a village or in the country.
6. A *bungalow* is a house with only one floor (store) and no upstairs.
7. A *villa* is a large house with big gardens or a *rented house* in a holiday resort.
8. People usually *borrow money* for the *building society* in order to pay for their house – this money is called a *mortgage*.
9. If you *rent* your house or flat, you pay money (*the rent*) to a landlord or landlady.
10. People can *make a loan* for the house and pay it out over a certain period of time.
11. Recently they have *moved* to a new *comfortable* flat in a suburb.
12. Public libraries are supported by the *local authorities*.

II. Choose the correct answer:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. When you want to buy a house you look for houses with a notice ... | a) interest |
| 2. The type of house which you choose to live depends on your ... | b) rent |
| 3. You can buy a house through an ... | c) for sale |
| 4. If you live in a house which is not yours you have to pay ... | d) estate-agent |
| 5. The man who receives the rent is your ... | e) mortgage |
| 6. If you don't have enough money you can borrow it from a ... | f) repaid |
| 7. Then you take a ... | g) bank or building society |
| 8. Of course you have to pay ... | h) landlord |
| 9. The money you have borrowed has to be ... | i) income |

III. Complete the sentences choosing from the list below:

One of the most ... hobbies of the British is ... , and the people take pride in their gardens. The front gardens may be very small, but the patch

of grass is very neatly ... , with flowers and ... here and there. Every ... has his or her secrets of decorating the gardens. In every place they have ... for the best garden and every house owner will be very proud to win the Flower ... and vegetable shows with ... for the best exhibit are very popular. For example, the Chelsea Flower Show is the most important ... in Britain. It is held in May every ... in the grounds of Chelsea Hospital (London) and is attended by the

Gardening, popular, shows, prizes, competitions, cup, bushes, garden-er, cut, year, flower show, Queen.

IV. Translate into English:

1. По традиции британцы предпочитают жить в своих собственных домах, а не в квартирах.
2. Британцы любят комфорт и уединение.
3. Многие люди предпочитают жить в сельской местности.
4. Если хотите купить дом в Британии, вы можете взять ссуду.
5. Одним из самых любимых занятий британцев является садоводство.
6. У каждого садовода есть свои собственные секреты садоводства.
7. Различные музыкальные фестивали очень популярны среди молодежи.

V. Put in the missing prepositions:

Much social contact takes place ... people's homes. ... Sunday afternoons many British families have friends or relatives in ... tea. Sometimes people are invited ... lunch or a cocktail party ... lunch time. In summer people gather ... the garden having informal drinks ... sandwiches and moving ... talking with whoever they like to. If the weather is bad or it is cold then the guests gather ... the living-room. Dinner parties have a limited number ... guests, all depending ... the size ... the table. But the general tendency is that these gatherings are becoming very free and easy, just feel comfortable and ... home.

VI. Give the opposite of the adjectives below:

convenient – inconvenient;
comfortable – ... ;
cosy – ... ;
tidy – ... ;
well-planned – ... ;
reasonable – ... ;
favourable –

READING FOR DISCUSSION

I. Read the text A and discuss questions.

Text A

Housing in Britain

Traditionally the British like to live independently in their own houses. No wonder their favourite saying is “My home is my fortress”. In recent years the percentage of people who have their own houses has increased greatly. When people buy a house they do not need to have all the money pay for it. They can make a loan for the house and pay it out over a period of 20 or 25 years.

There are different types of housing in Britain. The older type of housing is terraced houses. These houses, especially in old industrial centres, were arranged in long rows or terraces all standing together and with each house containing its own door. They are usually found in towns and cities and many were built in the 19th or early 20th century. Today, Victorian terraced houses are very popular city homes.

The other type of house is a detached house standing on its own land and not attached to another building. Such houses are generally more expensive to buy than semi-detached houses, which are houses attached on one side only to another, usually a very similar house. These houses have their tiny front and back gardens and offer the necessary privacy and comfort which every Britisher wants to enjoy. Traditionally they have the dining-room, the living-room for receiving guests and the kitchen on the ground floor, and bedrooms upstairs. The size of the house depends upon its price.

Country cottages are usually old stone buildings and often very attractive. Today many people who work in the cities buy cottages so that they have a place to go for the weekend.

A bungalow is a house where all the rooms are on the ground floor. As there are no stairs, many older people dream of going to live in a bungalow when they retire. Bungalows are usually modern buildings.

A block of flats can vary from 3–5 storeys high up to 10–20 storeys high. Each storey contains 5 or 6 flats for families. But people don't like to live in flats because there are many social problems.

Many British people are lucky enough to live in their own houses, and the great majority of them have large gardens, especially in the countryside. Now that most families have their own cars it isn't difficult to get to

work in the industrial centres. So many people buy houses not only in the suburbs of cities but also in the countryside in small old villages, where they can enjoy the fresh air and the quietness of rural life.

Questions:

1. What are the main types of housing in Britain?
2. What is an Englishman's favourite saying?
3. Why do many people in the United Kingdom prefer to live in the countryside?
4. Is it easy to buy a house in Britain?

II. Read the text B and be ready to discuss it.

Text B

Private Life of the British

The life of people in small places is quite different from life in big cities like London, Birmingham or Manchester. And it is not depressing as it may seem to some outside visitor from a big industrial centre. Usually the local schools organize for adults evening classes such as painting, folk-dancing, cake decoration, dog training, learning foreign languages, gardening and many, many others.

The local churches play an important role in organizing the life of rural communities, helping the aged people. Great numbers of women spend much of their free time working together for charity, making clothes or food, or collecting money for the benefit of the various types of people who are in need due to age, or illness, or poor earnings.

The British people work in various committees to achieve their aims in helping others. Much money is to be collected and for this purpose they organize different campaigns. During Easter week they may organize a ten miles' work collecting money from the residents of the rural community. They report in the local press how much is collected and to whom every penny goes.

Public libraries which are supported by the local authorities are very well developed, and everywhere allow people to take books without any payment.

Dancing and pop music festivals are very popular in the country attracting thousands of young people. The Clastonbury Pop Festival held annually in summer in Somerset (south-west England) is visited by young people

from all over the country. It continues for more than a week and the police have much work to do to keep order.

The pub is another British institution, where alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks and meals are sold. Of course the most popular drink is beer or ale, which is stronger than beer. The pub is a traditional institution of almost all towns and villages, and is often a place of “character” or even historic interest. It is a very popular place to visit, a kind of a club, where people can rest, talk with friends, listen to music and play games such as darts or billiards, and enjoy good beer and eating. Children under 16 are not allowed to come into a pub, although they may sit outside together with their parents in the garden. All pubs have interesting names many of which reflect their long history.

III. Points for discussion:

1. The role of schools in organizing the life of adults.
2. The church in the life of the community.
3. The importance of charity work in the UK.

IV. Answer the questions:

1. What is a pub?
2. Can people play games in a pub?
3. Why is it so popular in Britain?
4. What do pubs' names reflect?

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct words:

1. When you want to buy a house in Britain you can ... a
2. The detached house is a house which is not ... to another building.
3. Life in small places is not ..., as it may seem to some outside visitor.
4. Great numbers of women in Britain spend much of their free time working for
5. Dancing and pop music ... are very popular in Britain.
6. The pub is a very popular ... to visit.
7. Most people in Britain live in ..., except in big cities where more people live in

VI. Say if the statements true or false. Correct the false statements:

1. In recent years the percentage of people who have their own houses has decreased greatly.
2. Basically people in Britain live in two types of houses: detached and semi-detached.

3. The British people work in various committees to achieve their aims in helping others.
4. The local churches do not play any role in organizing the life of rural communities.
5. Public libraries are not well developed in Britain.
6. The British are quite indifferent to their small gardens where plants grow in disorder.
7. Dancing and pop music festivals are very popular in the north of England, but not in the south.
8. Many people in the United Kingdom prefer to live in the countryside.

VII. Read the texts again and find English for:

увеличиваться, различные виды, промышленный центр, ссуда, уединение, зависеть от чего-либо, привлекательный, современный, социальные проблемы, сельская местность, пригород, вечерние курсы, местные власти, платеж, фестиваль, ежегодно, традиционный, важный.

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Answer the questions:

1. What place are you from?
2. Have you got a flat or a house?
3. Is it well-planned?
4. How many rooms are there in your flat/house?
5. What floor is your flat on?
6. Do you find it convenient to live in your flat/house?
7. Are there all modern conveniences in your flat/house?
8. Is it far from the centre of the city?

II. Ask your partners:

1. ... if she/he lives in the hostel?
... how many they are in the room?
... if the room is large?
... what floor their room is on?
2. ... what place she/he is from?
... if her parents have a house?
... how many rooms there are in the house?
... if there is a garden near the house?
... if there are modern conveniences in the house?
3. ... if she/he has a flat?

- ... how many rooms there are in the flat?
- ... what are they?
- ... is it well-furnished?
- ... if she/he has a room of her/his own?

III. Comment on the proverbs:

1. There is no place like home.
2. My house is my castle.
3. East or West home is best.
4. Men make houses women make homes.

IV. Discuss the suggested situations:

1. You have just bought a flat. A friend of yours asks you about the impressions of a new flat. The impressions are favourable. Begin with:
– How do you find a new flat?

2. You moved to a new house in a suburb. You like it very much. Advise your friend to move to this district. Describe your lovely house and invite your friend to the house-warming party next Sunday.

3. Suppose one you is a landlady who has a room to let, the other is a girl/boy who wants to rent a room. Phone the landlady and ask her all possible questions. She may want to ask you as well.

Use the following questions:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Do you let a room? | Do you want to rent? |
| Is it furnished? | Do you have children? |
| How much is the rent? | How much space do you need? |
| Is there a telephone in the flat? | Any bad habits? |

V. Learn the dialogue and reproduce it in pairs:

- Student: Good evening. Do you let a room?
- Landlady: Do you want to rent?
- Student: Yes? I believe you take in students, don't you?
- Landlady: Well, if you don't mind sharing. I've two other girls living in.
- Student: I need any accommodation at a reasonable price.
What price are you asking?
- Landlady: 40\$ per week.
- Student: Could I have a look at the room, please?
- Landlady: Sure, come along. The room is fully furnished, it faces

south and not far from the University.
 Student: Yes, it's comfortable here. But what about other girls living here?
 Landlady: They are both very smart without any bad habits. I think you get on well together.
 Student: Yes, I think it's very enjoyable to share a room with people of your age.
 Landlady: So you are welcome any time. Good bye.
 Student: Bye for a while. See you soon.

VI. Complete the dialogue and role-play it:

Ann: Hello, Kate, have you moved to a new flat?
 Kate: ...
 Ann: What is your address?
 Kate: ...
 Ann: What kind of flat is it?
 Kate: ...
 Ann: What floor is your flat on?
 Kate: ...
 Ann: You have all modern conveniences, haven't you?
 Kate: ...
 Ann: Thanks, I will come to your place.

VII. Describe the house of your dream to your friend. Use words below:

nice place; detached house; well-planned; beautiful; comfortable; lovely garden; all conveniences; well-furnished; central heating.

VIII. Tell what you like and what you dislike about the place where you live. Then tell what things you would like to have done to improve your flat/house.

IX. Did you know that:

- The most ancient city in England is Chester.
- The narrowest street in Britain is Nelson Street in King's Lynn, near Norfolk. Here you can shake hands through the window with your neighbour across the street.
- The oldest working clock in the world is in Salisbury Cathedral, England. It dates from at least 1386.

A MINUTE FOR A JOKE

“What about a latest edition of Shakespeare?”

“Is he still writing?”

(What can you say about the woman’s knowledge of literature and authors?)

Is He a Good Boy?

Mother: Why do you play with Dan and Fred? Don’t you know that they are bad boys?

Boy: Yes, I do.

Mother: Why don’t you play with good boys?

Boy: Because their parents do not let them play with me.

READING FOR INFORMATION

I. Read the text and try to remember it.

English People as they are

Even if you have never been to Britain however, films, television, books have probably given you ideas about what British people are like. So, people abroad have very fixed ideas about the British – they are cold, reserved, aristocratic, arrogant, lazy.

Actually this is not always true. Of course, some are shy and reserved with strangers, but some are shy and reserved with everybody. This just proves that you shouldn’t make generalizations about people.

One of the most striking features of English life is the self-discipline and courtesy of people of all classes. There is little noisy behavior, and practically no loud disputing in the street. People do not rush excitedly for seats in buses or trains, but take their seats in queues at bus stops in a quiet and orderly manner.

Englishmen are naturally polite and never tired of saying “Thank you”, “I’m sorry”, “Beg your pardon”. If you follow anyone who is entering a building or a room, he will hold a door open for you. Many foreigners have commented on the remarkable politeness of English people.

English people don’t like displaying their emotions even in dangerous and tragic situations, and ordinary people seem to remain good-tempered and cheerful under difficulties.

The Englishman does not like any boasting or showing off in manners, dress and speech. Sometimes he conceals his knowledge: a linguist, for example, may not mention his understanding of a foreign language.

The English are famous for their humour which is kind and tolerant. It's tolerant in that the victim of people's jokes, usually shares in the humour too. People seem to be able laugh at themselves, their mistakes and their weaknesses. And in the laughter there is kindness, tolerance and generosity.

II. Answer the questions on the text:

1. How do you characterize British people?
2. What is the most striking feature of English life?
3. Is it important to be polite in Britain?
4. What are the main ways of apologizing in English?
5. Do English people like any boasting or showing off?
6. Do English people like displaying their emotions?

UNIT III. CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN. HOLIDAYS IN BELARUS

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

gift (n)	date back to
custom (n)	make merry
festival (n)	send a gift
tradition (n)	go to churches
celebration (n)	be marked by
honour (v)	observe a tradition
present (v)	play a trick on
observe (v)	play a practical joke
celebrate (v)	send valentine cards to
decorate (v)	be connected with
congratulate (v)	see the old year out
hot-cross bun	see the New Year in
family reunion day	be full of customs and traditions
hand-made valentine	be famous all over the world
Good Friday	Valentine's Day message
Easter Monday	hold different outdoor events
April Fool's Day	be of religious origin
Christmas dinner	public (bank) holiday
New Year Party	religious holiday

Exercises

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the new words:

1. All *traditions, customs*, habits *are connected with* the development of history and culture of the country.
2. A *bank holiday* is an official holiday when all banks and post offices are closed.
3. Most of bank holidays are *religious holidays*.
4. On *Christmas Day* many people *go to churches*, open their Christmas presents, *eat a Christmas dinner*.
5. *New Year's Day* is *not marked with* any custom in Great Britain.
6. On *Good Friday* people eat *hot-cross buns* – *buns* marked on top with a cross.
7. Some English *customs* and *traditions are famous all over the world*.
8. On *St. Valentine's Day* people *send valentine cards* and presents to their husbands, wives, boyfriends and girlfriends.
9. *April Fool's Day* is a day for jokes and *tricks*.
10. The term “bank holiday” *dates back to* 19th century.
11. Besides public holidays, there are other *festivals*, anniversaries and simply days on which certain traditions *are observed*.

II. Find equivalents for:

to observe a tradition	восходить к
to be connected with	сыграть шутку с кем-либо
to be marked by	посылать валентинки кому-либо
to date back to	отмечаться чем-либо
to play a trick on	украшать
to send a gift	быть связанным с чем-либо
to decorate	быть известным во всем мире
to be famous all over the world	читать, почитать
to send valentine cards to	посылать подарок
to honour	соблюдать традицию

III. Write the words in English:

празднование, обычай, подарок, праздник, традиция, фестиваль, национальный, государственный, религиозный, традиционный, официальный, поздравление, булочка с крестом, день встречи семьи, Рождество, День смеха, пятница перед Пасхой, понедельник после Пасхи, самодельная “валентинка”.

IV. Make up sentences of your own using the words and word-combinations from exercise III.

V. Complete the sentences choosing from the list below:

There are eight ... in Great Britain, that is days on which people need not go to They are Christmas Day, Boxing Day, ... , Good Friday, ... , May Day, Spring Bank Holiday and Late Summer Bank Holiday. The term “bank holiday” ... the 19th century. Most of these ... are of ... origin, though for the greater part of the population they have lost their religious significance.

Some English customs and ... are ... all over the world.

New Year's Day, dates back to, traditions, public (bank) holidays, Easter Monday, religious, famous, work, holidays.

VI. Translate into English:

1. Великобритания – страна с богатыми традициями.
2. Некоторые традиции сохраняются в течение многих столетий.
3. Все традиции, обычаи, привычки связаны с развитием истории и культуры страны.
4. В стране имеются определенные праздники, фестивали, годовщины и церемонии, существующие на протяжении столетий.
5. Современные официальные праздники получили статус “банковских” в XIX в.
6. Многие праздники потеряли религиозное значение: в эти дни люди просто отдыхают и веселятся.
7. День Святого Валентина отмечается 14 февраля.
8. Во время официальных (или банковских) праздников закрыты все банки, почтовые отделения, большая часть официальных учреждений и магазинов.
9. День матери – это день, когда собирается вся семья, когда дети дарят подарки матерям.
10. В день Святого Валентина, друга и покровителя влюбленных, люди обмениваются символами любви.

VII. Put in the missing prepositions:

November 5 is Guy Fawkes Day. All ... the country people build wood fires, or bonfires ... their gardens. ... the top ... each bonfire is a guy, this is a figure ... Guy Fawkes. ... November 5, 1605, Guy Fawkes tried to kill King James I. He and a group ... his friends put a bomb ... the Houses ...

Parliament ... London. But he king's men found the bomb and Guy Fawkes. They took him ... the Tower ... London, where his head was cut ... this day children use "guys" to make money. They stand ... the street and shout: "Penny ... the guy".

READING FOR DISCUSSION

I. Read the text and say what holidays are most popular in Great Britain.

Bank Holidays in the United Kingdom

A bank holiday is an official holiday when all banks and post offices are closed. Most factories, offices and shops are closed, too. Bank holidays in England are Christmas and Boxing Day, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, May Day Bank Holiday, Spring Bank Holiday and August Bank Holiday.

Most of bank holidays are religious holidays. Now for most people they are simply days on which people eat, drink and make merry.

Christmas Day is the most popular of bank holidays. It is celebrated on December, 25. On this day many people go to churches, open their Christmas presents, eat a Christmas dinner of roast turkey and Christmas pudding. Many people watch the Queen's Christmas broadcast on TV. This day is a traditional family reunion day and a special day for children. Christmas is the most exiting time of the year for the children and adults. Christmas has three marvellous aspects – both giving and receiving presents, making beautiful decorations and preparing the most wonderful food.

Boxing Day is on December, 26. People usually gave "Christmas boxes", or gifts of money, to servants on this day. Today many people still give a Christmas gift to paperboys and girls.

New Year's Day is on January, 1. It is not marked with any custom in Great Britain. Traditional New Year parties and dances are held on New Year's Eve. People see the old year out and the New Year in.

Good Friday is the Friday before Easter when the church marks the death of Christ. On this day people eat hot-cross buns – buns marked on top with a cross.

Easter Monday is the day after Easter Day. It is a traditional day for the start of the summer tourist season.

May Day Holiday is on the first Sunday after the first of May. May Day, which is not a bank holiday, is a celebration of the coming of spring.

On May Day different outdoor events are held. Usually May Queen, the most beautiful girl of the celebration, is selected.

Spring Bank Holiday falls on the last Monday in May. August Bank Holiday is held on the last Monday in August.

The United Kingdom is full of customs and traditions, famous all over the world. St. Valentine's Day, the day of the saint of people in love, is marked on February, 14. April, 1 is April Fool's Day, the day for jokes and tricks. On November, 5 people build bonfires and burn the figure of Guy Fawkes.

II. Answer the questions on the text:

1. What is a bank holiday?
2. Are all English bank holidays of religious origin?
3. How is the most popular of all bank holidays marked?
4. Which holiday is a traditional family reunion?
5. What holiday is not marked with any tradition in Great Britain?
6. What are the three aspects of celebrating Christmas?
7. What traditions are observed on December, 26?
8. What is Good Friday?
9. When is coming of spring celebrated?
10. What days do Spring Bank Holiday and August Bank Holiday fall on?
11. On what day do people send love cards?
12. On what day do people build fires in their gardens?

III. Say if the sentences are true or false:

1. In Great Britain on official holidays all banks and post-offices are closed.
2. The merriest holiday is St. Valentine's Day.
3. Guy Fawkes Day is a Bank Holiday in Great Britain.
4. The central decoration for Christmas is the fur tree.
5. English people eat hot-cross buns on Christmas.
6. St. Valentine's Day is celebrated on February, 14.
7. The New Year's Eve is the most exciting time of the year for the children and adults.
8. It's a tradition in England to give presents on all bank holidays.

IV. Complete the sentences according to the text:

1. Bank holidays in England are ...
2. For most people bank holidays are ...
3. Christmas Day is ...

4. On Boxing Day people usually ...
5. Summer tourist season starts ...
6. Good Friday is the Friday before ...
7. On St. Valentine's Day people send cards to ...
8. November, 5 is ...

V. Read the text again and find English equivalents to the following:

веселиться, семейный сбор, проводятся, официальные праздники, выступление королевы, посещать церковь, дарить подарки, начало летнего туристического сезона, самое волнительное время года, соблюдать традицию, разносчики газет, приходится на, влюбленные люди.

VI. Read the text and say what holidays are the most popular in our country.

Holidays in Belarus

The roots of Belarusian culture come from the pre-Christian times and have a lot in common with traditions of other European cultures. Traditional rites, music and art elements are widely used in cultural life at present, and they illustrate the connection between the old and young Belarusian culture.

Like other countries Belarus has its own holidays. They are of two kinds – traditional national holidays and religious holidays.

The New Year Day is a very popular public holiday which is widely celebrated in every family. Long before the New Year Eve people begin to buy New Year cards, toys and presents. Most families see the New Year in at home. There's usually a fir tree in the house decorated with toys and lights. A lot of delicious food is cooked for the night meal which usually starts at 10 o'clock. A goose stuffed with apples is a traditional New Year dish.

The 8th of March is another national holiday when people show their love and respect for their mothers, grandmothers, sisters and girl-friends. It's a tradition to present them with flowers and gifts.

There are two national holidays in May. The 1st of May is the holiday of labour and spring. It's a merry holiday when people go out into the streets, there's a lot of music and dancing everywhere, and you can watch fireworks in the evening. Then comes the Victory Day on the 9th of May. This day marks the victory of the Soviet people over the German fascism

in the Great Patriotic War. People congratulate war veterans and express their gratitude to them and also remember those who gave their lives for the independence of our motherland. People put flowers to the monuments of the war heroes. It's also a sad day for many families who lost their relatives during the war. Practically every family in Belarus lost one.

In Belarus people widely celebrate such popular Christian holidays as Christmas and Easter. These religious holidays are public holidays for Catholics as well as Orthodox believers. On Christmas Eve traditional food is cooked. It should include fish, mushrooms, pancakes and a Belarusian pudding made of barley.

One of the most important events in Belarus is Kupalle – a holiday of nature with its roots deep in ancient times and connected with the solstice (солнцестояние). Many people take part in this holiday demonstrating a special repertoire of music and dance. The celebration goes through the whole night. This custom shows the importance of traditions in today's culture.

Certainly people are fond of holidays as they bring fun and excitement in everybody's life.

VII. Answer the questions:

1. Where do the roots of Belarusian culture come from?
2. What holidays are popular in Belarus?
3. Is there a tradition to celebrate the New Year in our country?
4. What food is usually cooked for the New Year dinner?
5. On what holiday are women presented with flowers?
6. What national holidays are held in May?
7. What are popular religious holidays in Belarus and how are they observed?

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Describe most popular holidays in Great Britain. Say:

what time they fall on;
how people prepare for them;
what they do on this or that holiday;
what food they eat;
what events are held on them;
what traditions are observed.

II. Speak about your favourite national holiday. Say:

what holiday it is;

when it is observed;
what the holiday marks;
how you prepare for it;
what traditions go with this holiday;
what you do on this holiday;
why you like it.

III. Discuss the suggested situations:

1. Foreign students want to know what national holidays are observed in your country. Tell them how they are traditionally celebrated.
2. Two friends are discussing the best way of celebrating the New Year Eve.
3. Your friend from Great Britain wants to try traditional Belarusian food. What would you suggest?
4. Describe your favourite holiday to your friend from England.

IV. Complete the dialogue and role-play it:

A: What is the most popular holiday in your family?

B: ...

A: Do preparations for the holiday take a lot of time in your family?

B: ...

A: What food do you usually cook on this day?

B: ...

A: You have a good time!

B: ...

V. Make up dialogues of the similar type.

VI. Describe how you:

spent your last holiday;

saw the New Year in;

celebrated your birthday;

congratulated your mother on the 8th of March;

congratulated your girl-friend (boyfriend) on the St. Valentine's Day.

VII. Say if the following social customs are true about your country:

1. Women always go through the door first.

2. Men take off their hats when they enter a building.
3. You always kiss the person when you greet him or say good-bye.
4. People often work on Sundays.
5. People come to your party only if you send them a written invitation.
6. People see the New Year in at home.
7. If you meet a person at the station, you bring flowers.
8. On Sundays most people go to church.
9. Most people spend their holidays abroad.

VIII. Compare how English and Belarusian people celebrate Christmas and New Years. Say what traditions about these holidays are different and which of them are the same.

A MINUTE FOR A JOKE

The more we learn, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.
The more we forget, the less we know.
The less we know, the less we forget.
The less we forget, the more we know.
So why study?

A Shorter Word

Henry: What word becomes shorter if you add two letters to it?
Dick: Oh, there's no answer to that question. You can't make a word shorter if you add two letters to it.
Henry: Oh, yes, you can. It's the word **short**. If you add **er** to it, it becomes **shorter**.

The longest Word

Dick: Which is the longest English word?
Harry: I don't know. Do you?
Dick: Yes, I do.
Harry: What is it?
Dick: Smiles.
Harry: That isn't very long. Only six letters.
Dick: Ah, but there's a mile between the first and the last letter.

READING FOR INTEREST AND INFORMATION

Christmas wishes

Merry Christmas and happy New Year!

With best wishes for Christmas and the New Year!

Good luck in the New Year!

Merry Christmas and many gifts from Santa Claus!

Sincerely wishing you Christmas happiness and all that will bring you joy in New Year!

May the Blessing of Christmas be yours and Happiness fill each day of New Year!

May the peace and happiness of Christmas be with you through the New Year!

Christmas customs

Friends and relatives give presents to each other. Although received some time before, the right time to open gift parcels is on Christmas morning.

December, 25 is Christmas Day. This is the day all the celebrations and parties take place. The British do not take as much notice of Christmas Eve (December, 24) as people in other parts of Europe.

Houses are decorated with coloured paper ribbons and chains. Holly with red berries is put along the top of picture frames and wherever it will give a sense of added colour.

A piece of mistletoe (a plant) is hung from the ceiling. It is said to be lucky to kiss your boyfriend or a girlfriend, wife or husband under the mistletoe hanging from the ceiling. People who do not usually kiss each other take a chance given by a piece of mistletoe!

The traditional Christmas dinner consists of roast turkey and roast potatoes with brussels sprouts as the vegetable. Christmas pudding is a very rich and is usually eaten with brandy sauce. Nuts, raisins, ginger wine and other drinks are taken at the end of dinner.

One of the delicacies the British have enjoyed for almost 900 years is the mince pie. This is a sort of small cake made of pastry case – which holds a delicious mixture of spices and fruit. It was the Crusaders who in-

roduced it when they brought back new aromatic spices – cinnamon, nutmeg, and cloves from the Holly Land. In the 17th century Oliver Cromwell tried to ban the eating of mince pies (as well as signing of carols) – but people continued to eat (and sing) in secret.

Christmas Day is a holiday for as many people as possible. Very few busses and trains run after midday on December, 25. Only a postman is still a busy man, but many university students earn their money by helping to deliver post.

Boxing Day, December, 26 is also a holiday. But this is the day when everybody who can, goes to enjoy himself or herself. Cinemas, theatres and concert halls are open.

Christmas Day is a family day when families try to be together. In past years, the Queen broadcast a radio message from her study at Sandringham House. Since 1959 she has been recording her message every year some weeks before Christmas, so it could be broadcast on Christmas Day by radio in all parts of the British Commonwealth.

Eating and Drinking

At Christmas, we eat and drink a lot. Christmas food in England is theoretically traditional, but a lot of the traditions are quite new. There were no turkeys on British tables before 1800. Even in the 19th century, the traditional meat at Christmas was goose. If you want to know what are the components of a twentieth-century British Christmas dinner – re-arrange the letters to make the names of different food and drink:

- 1) taposeto;
- 2) porusst;
- 3) racsort;
- 4) ekac;
- 5) asep;
- 6) avygr.

New Year's Eve Round the World

Switzerland

Swiss housewives bake special bread, rich in butter, eggs and raisins. They also cook roast goose. Children go from house to house greeting the occupants and receiving invitations to come inside.

Italy

People in Italy hold all-night parties where salt pork and lentils are included on the menu. Lentils are supposed to be lucky and bring money – perhaps because they look like small piles of gold coins. There is a practical reason for meals featuring in this New Year festivities. Most people stay up all night, or at least until midnight “to see the New Year in”, so sustenance is essential. Also there is a common superstition that if the New Year begins well – it will continue like that. So great efforts are made to provide an atmosphere of goodwill and plenty. Parties are arranged and drink flows freely. And – remember: don’t go for a walk in Rome at midnight on New Year’s Eve. The Italians literally throw the old year away. They throw anything they don’t want out of the windows: bottles, plates, old clothes, or broken china.

Spain

In Spain there is a custom of eating 12 grapes at midnight and toast the New Year in champagne at family gatherings.

Portugal

At midnight, on New Year’s Eve the Portuguese eat 12 raisings for good luck.

The Philippines

For Filipinos it is important to have a full wallet at the start of the year. This means it will be full for the rest of the year. The family must be together at midnight. This means they will be together through the year.

Greece

Some people in Greece play cards, hoping that a win will bring them luck for the whole year. In addition the Greek eat a special cake with a coin inside it. Whoever gets the piece of cake with the coin will have good luck.

Brazil

In Brazil, December, 31 is the feast of Lemenja, the old African goddess of the sea. Copa Cabana beach in Rio de Janeiro is lit by a hundreds of candles. People throw presents for the goddess into the sea: flowers, cigarettes, bottles of beer, even bottles of champagne.

Japan

Before going to sleep on New Year's Eve, the Japanese eat long buck wheat noodles. Long noodles mean a long life.

I. Read the texts A, B and try to remember as much as you can.

Text A

Great Britain: a Country of Traditions

Just like families have their own traditions so do the countries. It's common knowledge that the British are lovers of traditions. A whole year, each season in *Britain* is connected with various colourful traditions, customs and festivals.

Spring

St. David's Day, March 1st is a very important day for Welsh people. It's St. David's Day. He is the "patron" or national saint of Wales. On March 1st, the Welsh celebrate St. David's Day and wear daffodils in the buttonholes of their coats or jackets.

May Day. May 1st was an important day in the Middle Ages, the celebration of summer's beginning. For that day people decorated houses and streets with branches of trees and flowers. In the very early morning young girls went to the fields and washed their faces with dew [dju:]. They believed this made them beautiful for a year after that. Also on May Day the young men of each village tried to win prizes with their bows and arrows. People put a striped maypole decorated with flowers and danced round it. Some English villages still have maypole dancing on May, 1.

Summer

The Trooping of the Colour. The Queen is the only person in Britain with two birthdays. Her real birthday is on April, 21, but she has an "official" birthday, too. That's on the second Saturday in June. And on the Queen's official birthday, there is a traditional ceremony called the Trooping of the Colour. It's a big parade with brass bands and hundreds of soldiers at Horse Guards' Parade in London. The Queen's soldiers, the Guards, march in front of her. At the front of the parade is the flag or "colour". The Guards are trooping the colour. Thousands of Londoners and

visitors watch Horse Guards' Parade. And millions of people at home watch it on television.

Swan Upping. Here's a very different royal tradition. On the River Thames there are hundreds of swans. A lot of these beautiful white birds belong, traditionally, to the King or Queen. In July the young swans on the Thames are about two months old. Then the Queen's swan keeper goes, in a boat, from London Bridge to Henley. He looks at all the young swans and marks the royal ones. The name of this custom is Swan Upping.

Highland Games. In summer Scottish people traditionally meet together for competitions called Highland Games. After Queen Victoria visited the games at Braemar [brei'ma:] in 1848, the Braemar games became the most famous tradition in Scotland. Today thousands of visitors come to see sports like tossing the caber (when a tall pole is thrown into the air as a test of strength) or throwing the hammer. The games always include Scottish dancing and bagpipe music.

Autumn

The State Opening of Parliament. Parliament controls modern Britain. But traditionally the Queen opens Parliament every autumn. She travels from Buckingham Palace to the Houses of Parliament in a gold carriage – the Irish State Coach. At the Houses of Parliament the Queen sits on a throne in the House of Lords. Then she reads the Queen's Speech. At the State Opening of Parliament the Queen wears a crown and crown jewels.

Winter

Up-Helly-Aa. The Shetlands are islands near Scotland. Many years ago the Vikings from Norway came to the Shetlands. They came to Britain in ships and took away gold, animals and sometimes people.

People in the Shetlands remember the Vikings with the festival, which they call "Up-Helly-Aa". Every winter people of Lerwick, the capital of the Shetland Islands, make a model of a Viking longship with the head of a dragon at the front. Then, on Up-Helly-Aa night in January, the Shetlanders dress in Viking clothes and carry the ship through the town to the sea and burn it there. The festival is a party for the people of the Shetland Islands.

Carol Singing. Originally, carols were songs performed with dancing at Christmas and other festivals. They were often sung outside houses by fantastically-dressed actors called Mummers. Many of today's carols have been written since the 19th century as Christmas hymns celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.

Text B

What is Halloween?

Halloween was first celebrated many centuries ago in Ireland and Scotland by Celtic priests called Druids. They observed the end of autumn and the beginning of winter. The Druids thought that Halloween was the night when the witches came out. As they were afraid of the witches they put on different clothes and painted their faces to deceive the evil spirits. They also placed food and small gifts near the doors of their houses for the witches. This was, as they say now, the beginning of the expression “trick or treat” (meaning “give me something or I’ll play a trick on you”).

It is considered that Halloween was brought to America by the immigrants from Ireland and Scotland. In the 19th century they celebrated Halloween according to their old traditions (the integral part of the festival was a lantern made of a pumpkin with holes in the form of eyes, a nose and a mouth, and people believed that during the celebration all pumpkins were leaving their vegetable gardens to dance in the streets). As time went by, grown-up people lost interest in Halloween, and it was celebrated almost entirely by children. Dressed very strangely, children held festivals. During their carnival and after it, groups of children visited nearby houses and asked for candies. “Trick or treat! Trick or treat!” was heard everywhere.

In recent years, grown-up people have begun taking part in Halloween. In New York, for example, young and old take part in parades together. On the 31st of October, long before the time when the carnival procession begins to move, a great number of people get together in one of the streets. They dressed as witches, demons, and other evil spirits. There are hundreds of large orange “pumpkins” in their hands. After the parade the festival lasts almost till early morning.

This is how the Americans celebrate Halloween.

Note:

a witch – ведьма

a lantern – фонарь

a pumpkin – тыква

an evil spirit – злой дух

II. Read the text and answer the questions.

Celebrations in the USA

The population of the USA is made up of people of different nationalities. Centuries ago they brought with them their native celebrations. Some holidays which are marked in the United States originated in America. The number of holidays is different in different states – from 8 in the District of Columbia to 20 in Oklahoma. But the most important holidays are celebrated throughout the USA. They are: New Year's Day (January, 1), Lincoln's Birthday (February, 12), Washington's Birthday (February, 22), Independence Day (July, 4), Thanksgiving Day (fourth Thursday in November), Christmas (December, 25). Here are a few words about them.

On New Year's Day people see the old year off and the New Year in. Most people stay up all night, even children. At midnight many people go outside and shout "Happy New Year!" Some people set off fireworks and blow automobile horns which are heard everywhere. Everybody exchanges presents and good wishes. Offices, factories, banks and stores do not work on this day.

Lincoln's birthday is celebrated every year on February, 12. Abraham Lincoln was President during the Civil War (1861–1865). He led the fight to keep the nation together and to free the slaves. His life ended tragically. He was killed at the theatre during the performance soon after the victory of the North. In honour of this great man a beautiful memorial has been built in Washington. Lincoln's birthday is celebrated every year on February, 12.

Washington's birthday is marked on February, 22. George Washington led the American Army to victory in the War for Independence. Later he was elected President of the United States and was in office for 8 years (1789–1797). The national capital of the United States, a state and several towns are named after George Washington.

One of the greatest holidays is Independence Day. On July 4, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was signed. It proclaimed independence of the thirteen British colonies from Great Britain. July, 4 has become the greatest holiday since. In the past this day was marked with big parades and fireworks, but now it is celebrated more quietly. Cities and towns are decorated with flags on that day, there are parades in some places, but most people just go on picnics to the countryside.

Labour Day is celebrated on the first Monday in September. On this day workers make a public show with marches, meetings, etc. It also marks the beginning of the school year and the of summer.

Thanksgiving Day is marked on the fourth Thursday of November. On this day the Americans honour the memory of the first settlers. It is along-standing tradition to make a festive meal with a fried turkey on this day.

Christmas is a religious holiday which symbolizes the birth of Jesus Christ. By this day people decorate fir trees with toys and candies. Children wait for Santa Claus who comes to every house and brings them presents. Before going to bed, children leave their shoes to find in them what they want most of all the next morning. Some people, especially young people, like to celebrate it in restaurants and cafes and pubs, but most people prefer to stay at home with their family on this day.

Topical Vocabulary

to be made up of	состоять из
a native celebration	национальный праздник
to be marked	отмечаться
to originate	происходить, возникать
to be celebrated throughout the USA	праздновать во всех штатах
New Year's Day	Новый год
to see the old year off	проводить старый год
to see the New Year in	встречать Новый год
to stay up all night	не спать всю ночь
to set off fireworks	запускать фейерверки
to exchange presents and good wishes	обмениваться подарками и пожеланиями
Lincoln's birthday	день рождения Линкольна
the Civil War	гражданская война
to lead the fight	возглавить борьбу
to keep the nation together	сохранять единство нации
to free the slaves	освободить рабов
to end tragically	закончиться трагически
the victory of the North	победа северян
in honour of	в честь
Washington's birthday	день рождения Вашингтона
to lead the army	привести армию к победе
the War for Independence	война за независимость
to be elected President	быть избранным президентом
to be in office	находиться на посту, служить
to be named after	быть названным в честь
Independence Day	День Независимости

the Declaration of Independence	Декларация Независимости
to be signed	быть подписанным
to proclaim independence	провозгласить независимость
a colony	колония
to be marked with parades and fireworks	отмечаться парадами и фейерверками
to be decorated with flags	быть украшенным флагами
to go on picnics to the countryside	отправиться на пикник за город
Labour Day	День труда
to make a public show	проводить акцию
Thanksgiving Day	День Благодарения
to honour the memory	увековечить память
the first settlers	первые поселенцы
the harvest season	сезон сбора урожая
a long-standing tradition	старая традиция
to make a festive meal	устроить праздничный обед
Christmas	Рождество
a religious holiday	религиозный праздник
to symbolize the birth of Jesus Christ	символизировать рождение Иисуса Христа
to decorate fir trees with toys and candies	украшать елку игрушками и сладостями
to prefer to stay at home	предпочитать оставаться дома

III. Answer the questions:

1. Why is the number of holidays different in different countries?
2. What kind of holiday is New Year's Day?
3. Birthday of what political figures are national holidays?
4. What is Independence Day?
5. What is Thanksgiving Day?
6. What kind of holiday is Christmas?

UNIT IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

TOPICAL VOCABULARY

term (n)	accept students
college (n)	graduate from
tutorial (n)	get a degree

university (n)	receive a grant
polytechnic (n)	teach a subject
curriculum (n)	enter the university
social science	take qualifications
natural science	live away from home
job training	train a specialist in
university degree	pay for education
part-time student	complete a course of study
full-time study	without leaving a job
course of study	give an opportunity to
postgraduate degree	have a special subject area
higher education	get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree
educational system	depend on the income of
professional training	cover the cost of
Open University	train a specialist in
Master of Philosophy	

Exercises

I. Translate the sentences paying attention to the new words:

1. There are about 90 *universities* in Great Britain.
2. The most famous *universities* are Oxford and Cambridge, called "Oxbridge".
3. After *graduating from* a *polytechnic* a student *got a degree*, but it was not a *university degree*.
4. Full *courses of study* offer the degree of *Bachelor of Arts or Science*.
5. There are various *postgraduate degrees*, including *Master of Philosophy*.
6. The last *degree* is awarded for research in Arts or sciences.
7. Students who have been *accepted* by universities or other institutions of *higher education* *receive a grant* from their local authority, which covers the cost of the course, and may cover living expenses.
8. Most students *live away from home* in flats or halls of residence.
9. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons, lectures, seminars or *tutorials* are *full time*.
10. There are not only universities in Britain but also *colleges*.

II. Complete the sentences choosing from the list below:

Every citizen of our country has the right to After finishing a secondary, vocational, technical school or a college, young people can start working or ... a university.

Institutes and universities ... in different fields. A ... at an institute or a university usually takes five years. Many universities have evening or extramural They give their students an opportunity to study without Universities usually have ... which give candidate or doctoral degrees. At many universities there are also departments where students have

Train specialists, education, departments, leaving their job, enter, course, to pay for education, postgraduate courses.

III. Find equivalents for:

to enter the university	получать стипендию
to train a specialist in	закончить курс обучения
to receive a grant	преподавать предмет
to give an opportunity	получить степень
to graduate from	закончить (вуз)
to have a special subject area	жить вне дома
to complete a course of study	подготовить специалиста в области
to live away from home	специализироваться в определенной области
to teach a subject	предоставить возможность
to get a degree	сдавать экзамены
to take qualifications	поступать в университет

IV. Make up sentences of your own with the following words and word-combinations:

a university, a course of study, higher education, full-time study, to enter the university; a curriculum, to receive a grant, to live away from home, a term, to teach, to pay for education, to train a specialist in.

V. Translate into English:

1. Вузы Великобритании подразделяются на следующие типы: университеты, колледжи и институты дальнейшего образования.

2. Обучение на дневном отделении обычно длится три года и более.

3. После окончания университета студент получает степень бакалавра гуманитарных и естественных наук.
4. Степень бакалавра присуждается за исследования в области гуманитарных и естественных наук.
5. Университеты Оксбриджа известны качеством обучения.
6. Студенты получают стипендию для оплаты стоимости учебников, жилья и питания.
7. Поскольку занятия занимают полный день, студенты работают по вечерам.
8. Колледжи предлагают курсы подготовки учителей и технические курсы.
9. Срок обучения в университете больше, чем в колледже.
10. Каждый семестр заканчивается экзаменами.

VI. Choose the correct word in each of the following sentences:

1. Where were you (educated/trained) to be an accountant?
2. My brother is studying to be an (electrical/electric) engineer.
3. There is a very good (technological/technical) college not far from my native place.
4. They say that students at this University can (speak/talk) good English.
5. The money he earned was too scarce to let him (study/learn) at the University.
6. I (finished/graduated from) the University five years ago.
7. This teacher is (learning/teaching) the students to communicate in English.

VII. Write English equivalents of the following words and word-combinations:

учебное заведение, поступить в вуз, закончить вуз, курс обучения, высшее образование, гуманитарный предмет, общественная наука, естественная наука, профессиональная подготовка, получить степень, сдавать экзамены, система образования, платить за обучение, выпускник.

VIII. Put in the missing prepositions in the text.

Oxford

Oxford is one ... the most beautiful cities ... England, and its university is the oldest ... the country. Every year hundreds ... young people whose

parents have enough money to pay ... university education come ... Oxford ... school. They spend three or four years ... the university.

People who come ... other countries, like to visit Oxford while they are ... England, because it has many interesting buildings. The most important street ... Oxford is High Street. Usually it is full ... people, cars and bicycles.

READING FOR DISCUSSION

I. Read the text and discuss the questions

Britain's Universities

British universities are independent, autonomous, self-governing institutions. Although they all receive financial support from the state, the Department of Education and Science has no control over their regulations, curriculum, examinations, appointment of staff.

British universities can be divided into three groups: Oxford and Cambridge and the older Scottish universities, the redbrick universities and the new universities.

The universities of Oxford and Cambridge date from the 12th and 13th centuries and the older Scottish universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Edinburgh from the 15th century. All the others were founded in the 19th century.

Oxford and Cambridge have dominated British education for seven hundred years. Oxford and Cambridge each consist of a number of residential colleges founded at different times, most of them for men, but a few for women. Oxford has five women's colleges, Cambridge three. Each college has its own building, its own staff and students. In order to enter the university, one must first apply to a college and become a member of the university through the college. The colleges are not connected with any particular study and are governed by *tutors*. They teach their own subject to those students in the college who are studying it, and they are responsible for their progress. The university is like a federation of colleges. It arranges the courses, the lectures and the examinations, and awards the degrees. Candidates to Oxford and Cambridge are largely self-selected, much influenced by parents, schoolfriends and family backgrounds.

The universities, which were founded between 1850 and 1930, including London University, are known as redbrick universities. They were called so because that was the favourable building material of the time, though they are rarely referred to as *redbrick* today. The University of

London was established by the union of two colleges: University College and King's College. Later many other colleges, schools and institutes were added and it also could be called a kind of federation of colleges.

Most redbrick universities organize their academic work in a variety of ways. Subjects are taught in individual departments which are in turn grouped into faculties covering the main subject grouping, like arts, science, engineering, social science. Most of the redbrick universities can be found in Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Manchester, Liverpool and some other cities.

The new universities were all founded after the Second World War. Some of them quickly became popular because of their modern approach to university courses. The first of this group was Keele University (in Staffordshire) founded in 1948.

In 1961 seven new universities were approved: the universities of East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Lancaster, Sussex, Warwick and York.

Questions:

1. What are the main three types of universities in Great Britain?
2. Do universities receive financial support from the state?
3. What do you know about Oxford and Cambridge?
4. Are the colleges governed by tutors or directors?
5. When were redbrick universities founded?

II. Read the text about “Higher Education in Great Britain” and be ready to answer the questions after it.

Higher Education in Great Britain

Pupils going on to higher education or professional training usually take “A” level examinations in two or three subjects. Universities accept students mainly on the basis of their “A” level results, although they may interview them as well.

Full courses of study offer the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science. Most degree courses at universities last 3 years, language courses 4 years (including a year spent abroad). Medicine and dentistry courses are longer (5–7 years).

Students may receive grants from their Local Education Authority to help pay for books, accommodation, transport and food. This grant depends on the income of their parents.

Most students live away from home, in flats or halls of residence. Students don't usually have a job during term time because the lessons, called

lectures, seminars, classes or tutorials (small groups), are full time. However, many students now have to work in the evenings.

University life is considered “an experience”. The exams are competitive but the social life and living away from home are also important. The social life is excellent with a lot of clubs, parties, concerts, bars.

There are not only universities in Britain but also colleges. Colleges offer courses in teacher training, courses in technology and some professions connected with medicine.

Note:

a degree course	курс, заканчивающийся присвоением степени
a dentistry course	курс для будущих дантистов
Local Education Authority	местный орган образования
accommodation	жилье
to depend on the income of	зависеть от дохода кого-либо
halls of residence	общежитие
a tutorial	практическое занятие
competitive	конкурсный (об экзамене)
a course in teacher training	курс подготовки учителей
a course in technology	технический курс

Questions:

1. What is necessary to go on to higher education?
2. What degrees do students get after finishing full courses of study?
3. What grants do students receive?
4. Why don't students have jobs during term time?
5. Why is the university life considered “an experience”?
6. What courses do colleges offer?

SPEECH PRACTICE

I. Answer the following questions:

1. You are a student, aren't you?
2. What faculty do you study at?
3. How many lectures do you have weekly?
4. Do you attend classes regularly?
5. What special subjects do you study?
6. What general subjects do students study?
7. What is your favourite subject?
8. When do students take exams?

9. How many departments are there at the University?
10. What are they?

II. Discuss the suggested situations:

1. A student from Belarus and an English student are exchanging information on systems of higher education in their countries.
2. Two students are discussing their time-table.
3. Strict parents are demanding an explanation from a son in connection with a failure in an exam. The son is giving all kinds of lame excuses speaking about “overcrowded curriculum”, “tense time-table”, injustice of professors and “bad luck” in general.
4. Two students from different countries are discussing their university life.

III. Read the dialogues and be ready to dramatize:

1. Helen: Have you heard the good news?
Adam: No, what?
Helen: I passed my final exam.
Adam: Great! Congratulations!
Sue: You deserved to pass – you worked so hard. Perhaps we’ll see more of you now.
Helen: Of course. I’m a free girl now.
Sue: This calls for a celebration.
Adam: Why don’t you all come round to my flat for a coffee?
Everybody: Fine! Good idea! OK! Let’s go.
2. Mary: Bad news!
Tom: Oh yes?
Mary: I failed my exam.
Tom: Oh, what a shame! I heard it was very difficult.
Mary: But I studied hard.
Tom: I know. You were just unlucky.
Mary: I’m so disappointed.
Tom: Never mind. It’s not the end of the world. Cheer up! You’ll pass the next time!
Mary: I’m so unhappy. Nothing will soothe me, really.
Tom: Life is trying but it’s still worth living.

IV. Make up dialogues of the similar type about your own experiences.

V. Consult a dictionary and read the following words:

economics, foreign language, mathematics, chemistry, macro- and microeconomics, statistics, management, accounting, finance and credit, fundamentals of entrepreneurship.

VI. Say what is your timetable on Monday, Tuesday,..., etc. Use the words from exercise V.

VII. Say it in English:

1. В этом году я поступил в университет.
2. Курс обучения в университете длится 5 лет.
3. Студенты должны регулярно посещать занятия и очень много работать.
4. В конце каждого семестра студенты сдают зачеты и экзамены.
5. Заочный факультет готовит специалистов по тем же специальностям, что и дневное отделение.

VIII. Speak about your university life using the following list of words and word combinations:

to enter the university	поступить в университет
to take up a subject	начать изучать предмет
to come easy to smb.	легко даваться
to be good at smth.	иметь способности к ...
to be strong (weak) in a subject	быть сильным (слабым) по предмету
the course of studies runs	курс обучения длится
lecture on	лекция по
to work regularly	работать регулярно
to work by fits and starts	работать урывками
to make progress	делать успехи
to get good (bad) marks	получать хорошие (плохие) оценки
to fail in a subject	провалиться по предмету
to fail at an exam	провалиться на экзамене
to attend classes	посещать занятия
research work	научно-исследовательская работа
students' society	студенческое общество
timetable	расписание
to take an exam in	сдавать экзамен
to pass an exam in	сдать экзамен

IX. Write a letter to your friend and tell him about “University Life in Belarus”. Ask him about his university, his interests.

A MINUTE FOR A JOKE

1. During a Christmas exam, one of the questions was: “What causes a depression?” One of the students wrote: “God knows! I don’t. Merry Christmas!”

The exam paper came back with the prof’s notation: “God gets 100, you get zero, Happy New Year!”

(Note: 100 is the top mark in American schools, colleges and universities).

2. “If the Dean doesn’t take back what he said to me this morning, I’m going to leave college”.

“What did he say?”

“He told me to leave college”.

3. Professor: You can’t sleep in my class.

Student: If you didn’t talk so loud I could.

4. At a college examination a professor said: “Does the question embarrass you?”

“Not at all, sir”, replied the student, “not at all. It is the answer that bothers me”.

Active and Passive Verbs

When asked by his teacher to give the difference between an active verb and a passive verb, a pupil answered: “The main difference between them is that an active verb shows action and a passive verb shows passion”.

What do you know about the Passive Voice?

Which Is More Difficult?

Teacher: Are the examination questions very difficult?

Student: The questions are clear. It’s the answers that are slowing me down.

READING FOR INFORMATION

I. Read the texts and try to remember as much as you can.

Text A

Cambridge

Cambridge is a city in England and the home of Cambridge University. Cambridge lies on the River Cam, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of London. It has rapidly growing manufacturing industries on its outskirts, many of them closely associated with the university's famous scientific laboratories.

Cambridge was a fort in Roman times, and Roman ruins still stand there. In the 1200's, monks from Ely established the nucleus of the present university. Cambridge University is noted for scholarship in modern literature and science, especially nuclear physics and astronomy.

The university's buildings are noted for their fine architecture. The city has many open spaces, gardens, and old bridges. The Cambridge American Cemetery, where United States World War II military casualties are buried, is just west of Cambridge.

Cambridge University is a world-famous British university. Cambridge probably originated in 1209, when some scholars left Oxford University after several disturbances there between students and townspeople. A number of these scholars moved to the city of Cambridge, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of London, where a new university grew up.

Cambridge University has about 12,500 students. Each student is a member of one of the university's 31 colleges, of which 3 are for women and 28 are for both men and women. Three colleges admit only graduate students and, in some cases, older undergraduates. The first college, Peterhouse, was founded in 1284 by Hugo de Balsham. Other well-known colleges are Churchill, Christ's, Jesus, King's, Pembroke, Queens', and Trinity Hall.

Each college is an independent, self-governing corporation, though it must obey the laws of the university.

Every college owns its own property, has its own income, and admits its own students. The colleges provide lodging, instruction, and social and sporting facilities. The university provides some library and laboratory facilities. The Cambridge University Library has more than 4 million books and manuscripts.

Each undergraduate at Cambridge is assigned to an instructor called a tutor, to a director of studies, and to various supervisors. The tutor looks after the student's general well-being. The director of studies advises the student on what lectures to attend, and the supervisors give personal instruction. The university grants bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees. It first granted degrees to women in 1948.

Text B

Higher Education in the USA

In the United States, a student who has finished high school, may want to continue in higher education. There are several ways to do it: universities, colleges, community colleges, and technical or vocational schools.

A university in the United States usually has several different colleges in it. Each has a special subject area. There may be a college of liberal arts where humanities, social sciences, natural sciences and mathematics are taught. There may be a college of education and a college of business. A program for undergraduates usually takes four years. University students get an undergraduate degree in the arts or sciences. If they complete a course of study they get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. Students may leave the university at this time. They may also go on for a graduate or professional degree. The university always has programs for graduate and professional study in many subjects.

The university may get money from several different sources. A publicly funded university gets some money from the state government. A privately funded university gets money only from private sources. Or the university may be funded by a religious group.

College students usually spend four years in school, too. A college does not have graduate or professional programs. If a college student completes a course of study in arts or science, he or she gets Bachelor of Arts or Science degree. If college students want to continue for a graduate or professional degree, they must go to University. The college is usually funded in one of the three ways already described.

The program of study in the community college usually lasts two years. Not all of the subjects taught there are the usual school subjects. The community college may give courses in the regular academic subjects or subjects like dental technology, sewing and other non-academic subjects. Not all students of the community college have a high school diploma. They may

then go to a college for two more years to get the bachelor's degree. Community colleges are nearly always publicly funded.

The technical or vocational school has only job training, it has no academic program. Students may have a high school diploma, or not. Programs may take from six months to two years and more. The technical or vocational school gives training for work in areas such as electronics, carpentry and others.

Topical Vocabulary

higher education	высшее образование
to continue in higher education	продолжить образование в вузе
a university	университет
a college	колледж
a community college	местный колледж
a technical school	техническое училище
a vocational school	училище
to have a special subject area	специализироваться в определенной области
a college of liberal arts	колледж свободных искусств
a humanity	гуманитарный предмет
a social science	общественная наука
a natural science	естественная наука
to teach (a subject)	преподавать (предмет)
a program for undergraduates	программа для студентов
to get an undergraduate degree	получить степень (бакалавра) в области гуманитарных или естественных наук
in the arts or sciences	
to complete a course of study	закончить курс обучения
to get Bachelor of Arts or Science degree	получить степень бакалавра гуманитарных или естественных наук
to go on for a graduate or professional degree	продолжить обучение с целью получения степени магистра или доктора либо профессиональной степени
programs for graduate and professional study	программы обучения для аспирантов и профессионального обучения
to get money from ... a source	получать средства из ... источника

a publicly funded university	университет, финансируемый из общественных источников
a privately funded university	университет, финансируемый из частных источников
from private sources	из частных источников
to be funded by a religious group	финансироваться религиозной общиной
to have graduate or professional programs	предлагать программы обучения аспирантов и профессиональные программы
a course in academic subjects	академический курс
a non-academic subject	неакадемический предмет
to have a high school diploma	иметь диплом об окончании средней школы
job training	профессиональная подготовка, обучение профессии
to give training for work in an area	обеспечить подготовку к работе в области

II. Answer the questions:

1. What are the ways to continue in higher education in the USA?
2. What colleges does a university in the United States usually have?
3. What degrees are offered at universities?
4. What sources can a university get money from?
5. What programs and degrees are offered at a college?
6. What courses are given at a community college?
7. What program has a technical or a vocational school?

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